## NEL V YORK HERALD.

S GORDON BENNETT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Pourteenth street. TALIAN OFZ-NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway .- PIZARRO. WINTER GARDEN, Broadway, opposite Bond & treet.—

BOWERY THRATRE, Bowery.-A NIGHT IN WOA DER WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway .- WILD OATS. LAURA SEENE'S THEATRE, No. 624 Broadway .-

NEW BOWERT THEATRE, Bowery,-Taying Ir On-BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway, Day and Evening-THE LADY OF St. TROPES-LAVING CURIOSITIES, &C. REVANTS' MINSTRELS, Mechanica' Hall, 472 Broad

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS, Niblo's Saloon, Frondway.—Ermopran Songs, Dances, Burlesques, &c.— Broadway, -ETHIOPIAN SO RETURNED CALIFORNIANS. COOPER INSTITUTE.—REV. W. H. MILBURN'S LECTURE ON WHAT A BUND MAN SAW, AND THE ENGLISH GENERAL CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL, 663 Broadway.-Tight ROPE, SONOS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &C.

MELODEON, No. 539 Broadway.—Songs, Dances, Bur-ART UNION, No. 497 Broadway.—Bunlesques, Songs, Dances, &c.

New York, Monday, February 11, 1861.

## MAILS FOR THE PACIFIC.

Sew York Herald-California Edition. The steamship Northern Light, Capt. Tinklepaugh, will leave this port to-day, at noon, for Aspinwall. The mails for California and other parts of the Pacific

will close at ten o'clock this morning. The NEW YORK WEEKLY HERALD-California edition containing the latest intelligence from all parts of the world, with a large quantity of local and miscellaneous matter, will be published at hair-past eight o'clock in the morning.

Single copies in wrappers, ready for mailing, six cents. Agents will please send in their orders as early as pos-

## The News.

Much excitement was created in this city on Saturday by the receipt of a despatch from Savannah, Georgia, stating that five New York vessels had been seized in that port by order of the Governor, in retaliation for the recent seizure in this city by our Metropolitan police of arms about to be shipped to Georgia. The news of the seizure of these vessels also caused quite a sensation in Washington, and in the House of Representatives Hon. John Cochrane, of this city, offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for any information he may have received on the subject, which resolution being objected to, Mr. Cochrane gave notice he would present it again to-day. The Georgia Carms seized by our prince were on Saturday given up by the authories here to Mr. G. B. Lamar, the agent in this city of the Savannah consignees, and intelligence of the fact immediately telegraphed to the Collector of the port of Savannah. By a despatch which we give in another column, it will that, immediately on the fact of the restoration of the arms to their rightful owners being made known to Governor Brown

the release of the represels, and they were accordingly given up on Saturday. We publish to-day an interesting account of

the proceedings of the Southern Congress, the election of Hon. Jeff pavis, of Mississippi, and Hon. A. H. Prephens, of Georgia, as President and We President of the Southern confederacy, tage ther with their personal history and the new on-titution adopted. Also statistics in reference to the seceding States and a brief account of the new capital, Montgomery, Alabama. It was stated in Washington last night that information had been received of the appointment by the new government of ministers to represent it at the various European courts.

The War Department at Washington has advices from Major Anderson, at Fort Sumter up to the 7th inst. He is in good spirits, and prepared for whatever may come. He seems to anticipate an early attack from the Carolinians, but thinks, however formidable it may be, he can maintain his position for an indefinite period. He has been informed by government that should an attack on him be commenced he will be immediately reinforced. It is said that leading accessionists in Washington advise the South Carolinians still to postpone the attack on the fort. It is also reported that the South Carolina authorities themselves are disposed to pass over the whole business connected with the possession of Sumter to the Congress of the new Southern confederacy. Indeed, it is even stated that tho whole subject of the possession of the Southern forts will be passed over to this body for its action.

Colonel Judge, of Alabama, has called on President Buchanan, with a view of entering into regotiations for the transfer of the United States forts and other government property in Alabama to the government of that State. The President, however, declines to recognise him in an official capacity.

Our readers will remember that the telegraph several days ago reported the seizure of the United States Arsenal at Little Rock, Arkansas, by the State authorities. That despatch, however, seems to have anticipated the event, as the Arsenal was not taken possession of until Friday last. On that day, as we learned by telegraph from Memphis yesterday, it was surrendered to the State. It contained nine thousand stand of arms, a large amount of ammunition and forty cannon, among which latter was included the famous battery of Captain Bragg, of "a little more grape" notoriety in the

Mexican war. The Peace Conference at Washington did no business on Saturday except filling up the committee appointed to devise some plan of adjustment between the North and South. The Conference meets again to-day. Twenty States were represented on Saturday, and the representative from another State is expected to take part in to-day's deliberations. The committee of one from each State, to prepare propositions of adjustment is expected to be ready to report to-morrow. A synopsis of the propositions which it is thought the committee will lay before the Conference is goven in our Washington despatches this morning

Thurlow Weed left the Astor House yesterday afternoon for the Peace Conference at Washington, as an outside delegate. He was accompanied by a number of prominent republicans, who will join him in urging the republican commissioners to accept the ultimatum which the border States shall present. It was stated by members of this bevy, before their departure, that they were fortified by recent instructions from Mr. Lincoln

advising their proposed course.

The Twenty-five Million Loan bill of Congress was signed by the President on Saturday. It is said, however, that the capitalists of New York and Boston will not take the loan to any considerable extent unless the republican members of Congress evince more disposition than they do at present to bring about an adjustment of the national troubles.

General Scott has written to the Scott Life Guard, of this city, who had tendered to him their services for the protection of the capital, that the government does not contemplate calling thither any troops except the District of Columbia militia and a few detachments of regulars. All offers of volunteers, therefore, for that service are declined.

Lieutenants Rogers and Schumaker, late of the revenue cutter Lewis Cass, recently seized at Mobile, arrived in this city yesterday morning, per steamship Mount Vernon, from Savannah The former captain had been reinstated by the State authorities.

Our advices state that on the day for counting the votes for President and Vice President in Congress (Wednesday next) the United States troops in Washington and the militia of the District of Ca lumbia will be placed on a war footing. General Set itt, it appears, has made full preparations for rding the city against any attacks on the day of the inauguration of the new President. The regul ar troops will be placed at all available points , and will take no part in the procession. The di strict militia, however, will join in the procession. It is stated that the President has had offers of nearly five hundred thousand volunteers; but both he and General Scott declare that there is at present no authority to accept any such

The steamship Canada, from Liverpool on the 26th ult., via Halifax 7th inst., arrived at Boston yesterday afternoon. We gave a telegraphic sunmary of her news, received from Halifax, in Friday morning's HERALD. Her mails will arrive in this city this morning.

We publish to-day a full and interesting account

of the extraordinary legitimacy case involved in the marriage of the late Prince Jerome Bonaparte with Miss Patterson, of Baltimore. The affair is now attracting the attention of the European public, inasmuch as a suit is in progress before the French tribunals, instituted by Madame Bonaparto and her son, to recover the rights and titles and a portion of the personal property of the deceased Prince. The facts are succinctly stated in the article we translate, and will be found highly interesting. The result of the present trial is being looked for with much anxiety, as it is well known that, although the marriage was annulled by the Archbishop of Paris and the civil decrees of the Emperor, the Pope of Rome had always refused to ssue a bull of nullification.

The ninth anniversary of the Church Charity Foundation was held in the Church of the Holy Trinity, corner of Clinton and Montague streets Brooklyn, last evening. After the usual evening service the Rev. Mr. Jessup read the annual report. from which we glean the following facts:-The society is in a prosperous condition, and all they want is to be able to pay off the mortgage of \$10,000 which is on their building. This they hope soon to be able to accomplish. The receipts for the last year amounted to \$7,043 98, the payments to \$3,775—leaving a balance of \$852, after deducting over \$1,100, which has been transerred to the building fund. In the home for the aged there are twenty-four inmates, and in the orphan house forty-six, making a total of seventy depending upon the society for support. The ser mon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Vinton, of Pennsylvania, and the following persons assisted in the service:-Bishop Potter, Rev. Dr. F. Vinton. of New York: Rev. Dr. Littlejohn and the Rev. Messrs, Canfield, Adams, Guion, Diller, Haskin and Davis. The church was densely crowded, and the collection that was taken up showed the deep nterest felt in the prosperity of the society.

In consequence of the failure of the Board of Supervisors te pass the tax levy the Comptrollewas unable to furnish funds ...

he lut inst. .. .u this emergency Mr. Devlin advanced the amount, \$120,000, without interest and he will place in the hands of the Commissioners of Education a sufficient sum to pay the school

The Central Park was visited yesterday by nearly as many persons as on Saturday, but th ice was in a very bad condition, owing to the thaw. The majority of the visiters roamed about the Park, and by half-past six they had nearly all

disappeared. The cotton market on Saturday was without change of noment in prices, while the sales embraced about 800 a 000 bales, closing within the range of 11%c. a 11%c. Flour was inactive, the market closing at a decline of about 5c. per barrel, while sales were moderate. Wheat was meetive and prices heavy, owing to the firmness in freights and the heaviness in sterling exchange. Corn was lower, but in fair demand, with sales ald Western mixed, in store, at 65c. a 65 c., and delivered at 66c. a 67c.; new white Southern at 68c. a 74c. Pork was quiet, while prices were steady. Sales of mess were made at \$17 50 and new prime at \$13 Sugars were dull, with sales of 400 a 500 hdds. Cuba, included in which were retining goods, at 4%c. a 5%c. Coffee was more freely dealt in, and the gales embrace about 4,000 bags of Rio at p. t., and 500 do. at 11c. 13%c. The firmness of shipowners tended to check any sugagements. The shipments made were at full rates,

RESIGNATIONS OF ARMY AND NAVY OFFICERS .-Since the secession movement commenced resignations in the army and navy have been plentiful. In the army two lieutenant olonels, two majors, eight captains, ten lieutenante and four cadets have resigned. In the navy three captains, three commanders, three pursers, two surgeons and two assistants, sixseen lieutenants, three masters, four midshipmen and twenty acting midshipmen, have retired from the service, believing that their first allegiance is due to the soil upon which they were born, and that they cannot under any circumstances draw the sword against the South The resignation of these gentlemen. many of whom are dependent upon their pay for support, is another proof, if any more were needed, that the South is willing to give up everything for the sake of the principle at stake in this conflict.

OLD ABE ON HIS THAVELS.—The President elect leaves Springfield this morning en route for the White House. He travels in special trains, accompanied by a numerous suite. The arrangements are all completed; no ouisiders are to be admitted to the Presidential presence. and office beggars are particularly requested to clear the track. Sundry offers of a military escort have been very sensibly declined, but receptions by the local militia will not be obected to. Among the military gentlemen accompanying the Presidential party is Colonel Ellsworth, of the famous Chicago Zouaves. So the soldiers who turn out to do honor to Ola Abe must put their best foot forward. Without doubt the journey of the new President will be after the manner of a triumphal march, and altogether the most agreeable of his official expe-

The Southern Confederacy and its Provi-The federative Convention, or Congress of the secoded States of South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana, in session at Montgomery, Alabama, has accomplished the task of erganizing a Provisional

National Government, and the details thereof,

so far as ascertained, are before our readers.

First. A constitution has been adopted to continue in force one year from and after the inauguration of the Provisional President elected under it, said constitution being substantially that of our United States. It embraces, however, a section expressly forbidding the African slave trade, a provision giving to its Congress the power to prohibit the introduction of slaves from any State not a member of the confederacy, a rigid provision for the reclamation of fugitive slaves, and a provision for the settlement of all matters between the States of the new confederacy, "and their late confederates of the United States, in relation to the public property and the public debt" of the late Union, at the time of the separation respective-

ly of the former States from the latter. These are important and very suggestive constitutional stipulations. The prohibition of the African slave trade, for example, dissipates that industriously circulated Northern anti-slavery idea, that the great incentive, object and purpose of these seceded States has been and is the revival of the African slave traffic. Now it is to be hoped that our republican agitators of this dreadful scheme will be relieved of their apprehensions. If these radical cotton States, in which alone the policy of re-establishing this African traffic has been advocated, seize the first opportunity unanimously to repudiate it, surely we need fear no danger of the repeal of this organic law, with the absorption into the new confederacy of the border slave States or any of them.

But the power with which the Provisional Congress of this Southern confederacy is invested, "to prohibit the introduction of slaves from any State not a member of the confederacy," involves a very significant stroke of policy. It is simply a warning to the berder slave States, and to North Carolina and Ten nessee, that in making their election between the general government at Washington and that at Montgomery, they must act upon the alternative of losing or retaining the profitable market for their surplus slaves which they have thus far possessed in the cotton States. Al the Southern States still remaining in the Union, excepting Arkansas, are producers of slaves for sale. We believe that the proceeds of the annual sales of slaves in Virginia alone to planters in the cotton States exceed twenty millions of dollars. Maryland, in the same way, disposes of a still larger number in proportion to her slave population, as is indicated in the diminution of her slave aggregate according to the late census. Missourt has, also, become a large exporter southward of slaves. nowithstanding the increase in this class of her population during the last ten years. North Carolina, Tennessee and Kentucky derive also annually a considerable margin of solid profits from their sales of slaves to the cotton and sugar planters of the seceded States.

Our slave producing States, therefore, are now reduced to this nice alternative of a market or no market for their surplus negroes. We apprehend, too, that the result will be the accession to the Southern confederacy of said States, in order to retain all the advantages thus offered them, and to secure the mutually protective benefits of homogeneous institutions. Between the suggested exactions of this Southern confederacy and the anti-slavery power of the North, what other course, for instance, can Virginia take in default of new securities from the North, broad and full, than the blandie -s of her fortunes with those of "L .. we couthern confede-

But, again: The provisional constitution in question provides that the Congress thereof shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, for revenue necessary to pay the debts and carry on the government of the confederacy." The Congress thus empowared to act is that which is now in session at Montgomery. To render the legislative Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, and Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, the Provisional President and Vice President of the confederation In lieu of a Cabinet the President has been authorized to appoint Congressional commit tees on foreign, financial, military, naval and postal affairs; so that from this little elementary Congress we find that all the departments and officials of a compact republican government have been extracted, and the whole eystem has been put into practical working

There it is: The systematic initiative government of an independent Southern confederacy, organized, located and in practical operation within fifty days from what was considered the ridiculous secession ordinance of South Carolina. In this government six States are embodied. Two others-Texas and Arkanas-will shortly join it; but if this enterprise threatened to go no further, we might feel comparatively sure of some satisfactory reconstruction of the Union, Southern confederacy and all, in good season. But Virginia and the other border slave States, excepting Delaware, may be lost to the North. They are only awaiting the issue of a compromise or no compromise from the present Congress. What will be the result? We apprehend it will be decisive to Virginia in favor of secession. In word, with an independent Southern confederacy in full blast, inviting the juncture with it of the border slave States on the one side, and with an impracticable anti-slavery party coming into possession of the general government on the other side, we can hardly hope for the retention in our Union of Virginia to the day, or beyond the day of Mr. Lincoln's nauguration.

The events of the present week at Washingion will probably settle the question either in favor of a compromise for the reconstruction of the Union, resting upon the mediation of Virginia, or in favor of a powerful and permanent Southern confederacy. The issue is with the republican party in Congress. We consider the case foreclosed, and that the paramount question now to be considered is peace or war with this organized Southern confederacy.

THE LOBBY FOR THE UNION.-The great patent interest of this country-estimated to be worth no less than two hundred millions of dollars-will be almost ruined in case the pending troubles with the South remain unsettled. Nearly all the most important inventions of the day are owned in the North and very ex- bave been already initiated.

tensively used in the South. 1, the event of permanent disruption the South woncompelled to respect the rights of puts. or persons to whom these rights may have b. essed or assigned. The consequence would be great pesualary losses to inventors, and the ruin of many of them. Therefore the patent interest may be accounted as an acc the conservative ranks, and the lebby will be compelled to be patriotic for the sake of its bread and butter.

The Scizure of New York Vessels in the Port of Savannah-Defeat of Republican Aggression by the Government of

The flagrant invasion of the rights and property of citizens of Georgia, three weeks ago, by our Metropolitan police, has received the rebuke it deserved. It was ruthlessly perperated, under aggravating circumstances, with he direct sanction of the Governor of this State, and it met with the response which such an unwarrantable, highlanded act of aggree sion might be expected to receive, from an independent, incensed Commonwealth. The history of the facts which culmitated in the reprisals that were witnessed, on Friday last, in the port of Savannah, was published in our yesterday's issue. Under pretext that wares, purchased in New York, a short time since, were contraband of war," vessels lying in our harfor were invaded, and merchandise they contained was anscrupulously stelen. Peaceful efforts were made by Governor Brown of Georgia, to secure its recovery, but without success The decided measure of retaliation to which he has had recourse, has, however, brought the republican conspirators if not to their senses, at least to their knees. Neither the Governor of this State, nor his police subordinates, have dared to face the just indignation of an incensed community, and they have restored, unconditionally, upon the first notification of reprisals, the goods they had sequestrated under false pretences.

The retaliatory act of the State of Georgia was a virtual decree of non-intercourse, which would-have inevitably led to hostilities between sections of the country, if the injury that elicited it had not been promptly repaired. The relations of the country are still peaceful. No competent authority has recognized the existence of a breach, outside of the competency of Congress and the President to heal. But how long will it be before acts, similar acts to that which our local republican authorities have committed, will result in the horrors of civil conflict, and the initiatory stages of a military despotism? We see preparations for war overywhere, which appal the patriotic heart. Secretary of the Treasury Dix, orders his subor dinates to. "shoot down on the spot" a certain class of seceders. Governor Morgan tanders to the President of the United States the militie of New York to war upon the South; the State Senate votes five hundred thousand dollars to aid in putting it upon a war feeting, and General Sandford publishes to the world his thirst for bloodshed. The Massachusetts Legislature has ordered a bill to be engrossed, with clause that the forces of the Bay State shall hold themselves in readiness "for service outside of the State at no.distant day;" and we hear of enrolments in the West and Northwest. with the avowed object of promoting interne cine strife. General Wool wants the aid of a hundred thousand war hounds to tear the vitals of the republic. General Weightman would drill the police of Washington; and the heavy tread of artillery and the bristling of the bayonet are a daily rehearsal on Pennsylvania avenue, of the scene to be witnessed there, on the 4th of March next. Mr. Lincoln shadows forth the view- 'm himself entertains of an approaching military rule, by a programme for his journey to the capital which would have better become

a Trajan or an Antoninus. Meanwhile the progress of the Southern conrection. The dignified manner in which the proceedings of the Congress at Montgomery have been conducted, is a striking refutation of the slanders that have been promulgated by republicans, against the slaveholding States. The Executive chosen to preside over the new con-

powers complete and effective, it has elected [ federacy is a military man; but the tone adopted in framing its constitution is eminently conservative, and the reopening of the slave trade has been formally forbidden. Every word that savors of aggression or of hostile feeling towards the North is carefully eschewed. A recently seceding Senator seems to have spoken with authority, upon the occasion of his last ddress to his colleagues in the halls of the Capitol, when he said:--

address to his colleagues in the halls of the Capitol, when he said:—

We will recognise the obligations of all existing treation—those respecting the African slave trade includes. We shall be prograted to assume our just proportion of the national side, to account for the cost of all the forts and other property of the United Sates which we have been compelled to acts in side defence, if it is should appear that our share of such expenditure has been greater than in other sections; and we shall recognise the right of the inhabitants of the valley of the Mississippi and its tributaries to its free navigation. We will guarantee to them a free interchange of all agricultural productions, without import tax duty, or toll of any kind, and the free trainsi from foreign countries of every species of merchandise, subject only to such regulations as may be absolutely necessary for the protection of any evenue system we may establish, and for purposes of white. As for such States of the Iman as may not choose a unite their destinies with ours, we shall consider them at all other foreign mations—"Enemies in war—in peace, riends." We wish and we hope so part with them amically, and no far as depends on us, they shall have no promocation to pursue a health course. It will be for the perfect of the interior designer. We must be prepared to reems coercion, whether attempted by avowed the mission of by a hand herefolore supposed friendly—by pen war or under the more mislatous, and therefore the more dangerous, pretext of enforcing the laws, protecting public property or collecting the revenue. We shall consider the one as equivalent to the their and shall be prepared to act accordingly—stroyed arterior and shall be prepared to act accordingly—stroyed arterior parenti, you will fluid as ready to most you with the outer for the shall consider the one as equivalent to the there and shall be prepared to act accordingly—stroyed arterior parenti, you will fluid as ready to most you with the outer for the shall consider the one as e

This position is dignified, and is a direct inritation to the North to maintain terms of amity t is in the face of such overtures, that Senato Seward issues the flat that "battle" shall be the resort to which republicans will appeal to cary out the "irrepressible conflict," and to sweep away as moths before a whirlwind. verybody who shall resist, oppose, or stand in he way of the full fruition, by abolitionism, of the results, of its labors during the last thirty venrs. If sober minded citizens do not coope to ponder, merely, over the events that are passing before them; if they do not rise in their might, and repudiate the coercion sentiments which are burrying the republic, with constantly accelerating rapidity, towards ruin; if the perseveringly wicked steadfastness with which abolitionist leaders seize upon every opportunity of outraging and insulting the South, as has been done by Governor Morgan and his satellites with regard to the State of Georgia is permitted to continue; not many weeks will lapse before this once glorious land will be involved in the horrors of civil war, and the rule of a military despotism, which will reduce it to a lower condition than that of Mexico will

The Danger Imminent-The Duty of the Near and more near the dark thunder cloud

approaches, and if we do not take prompt action it will soon burst over our heads, when it Ill be too late to avert the tempest of war. Events are following each other in such rapid succession that little time is left for calm reflection, or to prepare for the inevitable change in our political condition. We warned our fellow citizens long since of their present peril; but few were willing to bei. we there was any need for alarm, or any necessity to take measures to guard against the calamity which now threatens all classes with instant ruin. Apathy and indifference, mingled with incredulity, took the place of energy and action, till now the danger is upon us and almost beyoud our control.

Blinded by a false security, many even now do not realize the crisis or comprehend its issues. They talk of saving the Union when there is no longer any Union to save; the day of its salvation is gone by. The opportunity has been lest which cannot now be recalled, and the sooner that we all recognise the fact that a great revolution has been accomplished. the better will we know how to deal with passing events and discharge duties and obligations of the hour. We must recognise the fact that a Southern confederacy of six States is now an accomplished fact; that they have adopted the constitution of the late United States, with some amendments; here formed a provisional government, by the election of the ablest military chieftair of the South as President, and, therefore, Commander-in-Chief of the Southern army; that "a strong and vigorous government will go into immediate operation, with full powers and ample funds, and that no proposition for compromise or reconstruction will be entertained." Texas is about to join this confederacy, and also Arkansas, whose State authorities have seized the United States Arsenal at Little Rock, containing sine thousand stand of arms, a large amount of ammunition and forty cannon, including Captain Bragg's celebrated battery. One of the amendments to the constitution adopted by the new confederacy, giving its Congress power to prohibit the introduction of slaves from any State not a member of the confederacy, will force Virginia and the other border slave States into the new Southern Union. These are stubborn facts. which must be recognized; and also the fact that the so-called "Peace" Congress promises to break up in chaos. Thus we are now too late to reunite the

fragments of a broken confederacy, and if we are not vigilant and active and resolute we will soon be too late to prevent civil war. There is an atrocious conspiracy to force the people into a bloody intestine strife, and the Governor of this State has been aiding and abetting the design. He has played into the hands of the fanatics. who contemplate servile insurrection at the South as the result of Northern invasion. He first offered the militia to subdue Southern States-an offer which far exceeds his legislative power. He next endorsed, if he did not direct, the seizure of the private and public property of citizens of Georgia; and the natural consequence was that the Governor of Georgia retaliated by seizing our ships. The authorities of the State of New York were clearly the aggressors. And it now becomes the duty of the citizens of New York. and especialty of the meachants, to come forward and repudiate the outrage that has been committed in this great commercial city by the authority of Gov. Morgan-to make him and his party distinctly understand that they will not be permitted to trample on the constitution and the laws-that they cannot make the inhabitants of this metropolis the instruments of their noferious plot, or drag them intecollision with their Southern brothers. This city has a greater stake at issue than all the rest of the State. Its trade and commerce are already seriously injured, several of its commercial houses are bankrupt, others are about to become so, and many thousands of the population are thrown out of employment. Mr. Seward, in his place in the Senate a few days ago, declared that in England, or France, or Russia, such a petition as that which he was requested to present from the merchants of New York in favor of compromise measures would be decisive, but not so in the United States. And has it come to this that under the government reputed the most free on earth, in the most commercial country in the world, the commercial capital of that country has no voice; and are the ignorant fanatics of the western part of this State to rule and control the enlightened intelligence of the imperial city and to force it into a suicidal conflict to carry out an anti-slavery theory, and to sustain the abstractions of a platform at variance with the constitution of the United Statesthat constitution which Garrison and Phillips, the great founders of the anti-slavery party, pronounce to be "a covenant with death and an agreement with hell?" We hope not. We trust that New York city will make itself be heard and felt in this controversy, and that the fanatical dogma that negro servitude is "the sum of all villanies" will be scouted by assembled thousands.

The time is come for prompt action, and the cople must now arise in their might, if they would save themselves and the country from he horrors of civil war. Armed preparations are everywhere being made at the North. In this State a bill appropriating half a million of dollars for war has passed the Senate by a strictly republican vote. The whole South is arming and preparing for the struggle. Not a moment, therefore, is to be lost by the commercial classes of New York in holding a great public meeting to denounce all appeals to "the God of battles;" and as a separation of the States is beyond human control, to pronounce in favor of the recognition of their independence, a fair division of the territory and other public property, a just apportionment of the public debt, and a treaty of peace and amity between the two confederacles, regulating their commerce, and a treaty offensive and defensive against all the world. This is the great question of the hour.

THE TENNESSEE CONVENTION ELECTION .- The election of delegates in Tennessee to a State Convention on the secession question came off on Saturday last. The result, we expect, will be in favor of a Union compromise; but, as in Virginia, the action of the Convention will be shaped to suit the action of this expiring Congress. Wit a Southern confederacy in working or uer, the peacemakers at Washington m" st not depend upon any appearances of devotion to our Union from these conditional

elections in the tobacco growing States. Those States must have a compromise now, or Mr. Lincoln, on entering the White House, will find them among the missing.

Russia in China and the Tao-Ping

We published yesterday, with our correspondence from China and Japan, a copy of the treaty concluded at Pekin on the 14th of November last, between Russia and China, and which was ratified at St. Petersburg on the 1st of January It is interesting to compare the policy of one nation with that of another, and to note the various means which are used to promote the one end of national aggrandizement territorially or commercially. While England and France have been expending many millions of money in pushing, at the point of the sword and the casnow's mouth, what they considered their rights, Russia has been quietly and inexpersively securing far more real advariages than the Allies. The ambition of the Czar is directed to the

acquisition of territory; that of the other Powers is to extend the empire of commerce in the East by opening the ports of China to British and French ships, and so obtaining a market for English and French goods. By the present treaty Kussia has gained an extensive strip of territory. Henceforth the eastern frentier between the two empires will commence from the junction of the rivers Chilks and Argoun, and fellow the course of the river Amoor to the junction of the river Outsouri with the latter—the country to the left, or north; belonging to Russia, and that to the right, or south, to China. On the whole frontier line trade is established, free of all duty or restrictions between the two mations, and the local authorities are bound to give special protection to the same and all who are engaged in it. A large number of minor privileges have been secured, among which we may mention the Russian right of keeping a consultand suite at Ourga. There is wisdom in the course adopted by the Czar, and we look forward to Russia exercising an immerise influence over the history of China. The mere fact of her having negotiated a treaty so favorable with the present ruler of the Flowery Land will strengthen his dynasty, by causing Russia to discountenance, if not to punish, the Tae-Ping insurgents, who are plotting its overthrow. By a letter from one of our correspondents, an American Baptist missionary at Nankin, we have just been favored with another glimpse of these rebels, who appear to combine Christianity with idolatry in a manner singularly unique. They mingle cariously heavenly and mundane affairs in whatever they have to say to foreigners, and offer the best inducements in the one sentence for the consignment of goods and the conversion of souls. Profit and principle with them go hand in hand, and the amalgamation reads funny enough sometimes. The letter which we published a few weeks ago from the same correspondent, in which he described an nterview with the chief of the Tae-Ping army, and included an address from the latter to Lord Elgin, has been extensively copied and remarked upon by the English press. The tendency of the British is, as we anticipated, to avail themselves of whatever commercial advantages the insurgents may offer them, but at the same time to reject all part in their religion which they consider anything but orthodox or sound. The military rebel chief presented the mis-

sionary with a sum of money, a crown of gold. a vellow crape robe, and satin shoes of the same color, to which he added an intimation that the Tae-Ping spiritual "Emperor," Teen-Wang, had bestowed upon him an office that would afford him the privilege of free access to his palace. He then formally requested him to kneel down to receive these presents; but the missionary demurred to this till he was finally told, in answer to his questions, that it was to worship God, when he actually yielded. He appears to have treated the foreign disciple of Christianity rather cavalierly in consequence of his objection to kneeling to him, and to have felt quite indignant when the missionary told him that he preferred deelining the appointment tendered to him, on account of the interference with his religious opinions and duties to which it might subject him. The rebel chief seemed to object to the missionary's proposition for the establishment of schools by which to disseminate the true faith, lest the Scriptures should contradict the religion already prevailing among them. He, however, offered to compromise matters. He would promote schools and chapels if the missionary would adopt certain articles of the Tae-Ping belief. "Perhaps," said he, "ninetenths of your preaching from the Scriptures would do if you were to mix in one-tenth of our stuff to please the people, who believe in the visions of the Eastern and Western kings." Of course, the missionary declined to conform to any such arrangement, and the matter of schools was left pending. He concludes his letter by remarking that "the harvest is great, but the laborers are few." and urges upon the members of his church at home the advantage of sending out more missionaries. As to the insurgents, we think that although their religious beliefs differ widely from professed Christianity, to which they are said to aspire, they may eventually be led into a more clear conception of its basis, and so to adopt its tenets wholly or in part. The predisposition they have shown in favor of toreigners, and their willingness to open whatever ports they hold to foreign commerce, augurs well for the interests of the Western Powers in China, and is at the same time a salutary check upon the narrow exclusiveness sought to be maintained by the representative the Mantchoo dynasty at Pekin. 

NORTHERN AGGRESSIONS AND SOUTHERN RE-PRISALS.—The seizure of New York vessels at Savannah creates naturally a very deep feeling of resentment in this city, but no one seems to take into account the provocation given to the citizens of Georgia by the authorities of this State. In the first place came the offer of men and money for the coercion of the South, when everybody knows very well that the men cannot be raised to fight in such a quarrel that public opinion is almost unanimously in favor of peace. Following up this absurd action on the part of the Assembly, our gifted General Superintendent of Police was moved to give the country an unparalleled example of official stupidity by scizing the property of Southern citizens lawfully shipped for its destination Now, after the harm is done, the police aut orities are compelled to admit that these goods were illegally detained, and that they must be given up. We are not at all corprid at the